THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—WISE.

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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cathcart, Mecklenburg, N.C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
5 Thursday,	6 17	5 43
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MOON'S PHASES.

For March, 1840.

	d.	h.	m.	
New	3	10	44	even.
First	10	5	47	even.
Full	17	11	10	even.
Last	26	1	29	morn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO'S THE LADY?

All was bustle and confusion among the *fashionables* of a quiet little town in one of the western tier of counties of our State, on the day preceding the evening for a Select Ball. The ladies became great pedestrians, and were on foot for hours together, whilst husbands and fathers were at home waiting, in awful suspense, for their return with the shop keeper's bill. The shop keepers were more polite than usual, inasmuch as gauze, lace, and ribbands were the only articles in demand, and were bought without the irritating query, 'can't you take less?' and not a milliner could complain at night of a want of custom and a full purse. Evening advanced and the bustle increased. Beaux just from the band box might be seen with a glove in one hand and courage in the other, tapping at the door of the wealthy, and tipping and bowing as if made of vibratory material, with as much cash in their pockets as brains in their noddles, and more brass in their face than either.

One of these mushroom gentry who had the faculty of talking nonsense, had captivated the charming Mehitable Clarrissa Adeline Bacon, third daughter of the wealthy Captain Jacobus Bacon, of the invincible volunteer company of heroes vulgarly called 'bare foot,' who, with remarkable valor, effected a bloodless (not a mudless) retreat through a swamp two miles wide with the enemy in expectation at their heels. At the appointed hour and according to promise, this sprig of the *beau monde* alluded to, pulled the bell at the door of the redoubtable Captain, which was answered by the female servant, who, among the rest was preparing for the ball, and in her 'best bib and tucker,' made a polite bow and invited the young coxcomb in. Twilight deceived his already defective vision, (defective, for it is sometimes said that love, like wine, makes men see double, especially if they run against a lamp post) and he mistook the servant for his Mehitable. Doffing his hat and describing with his body all the figures of Euclid, such as circles, squares, and triangles, he at last completed his *a la mode*, and lisped the fact that he had 'the onnaw of being in readineth to ethcort her to the Athembly Room.'

'I am engaged sir,' said the kitchen belle.

'Engaged,' exclaimed the youth, chopfallen, 'Mith Bacon engaged?'

'Oh! it's Miss Bacon you want to see then,' replied the girl.

'Why, yeth—am I mistaken—fauth—the devil!—bowing and talking to a thervant girl! Wherth you mithtress?'

'Walk into the parlor, sir, answered the insulted girl, 'I will call her.'

Reader wouldst thou know who this servant girl might be, of whom we have been chatting? Well, listen and I will tell thee. Didst ever thou hear of William K———, once a very wealthy shipping merchant of New York, who through multiplied losses was exiled from the dominions of wealth and consequently, fashion, and for many years dwelt obscurely in a country village with the only remnant of a once large family, a charming daughter.

This was the very child. At the age of 10 she became an orphan, but not friendless. The gentlemanly character of her father, even in poverty, had won the esteem of all, and this last survivor of his accumulated misfortunes found a home and a friend with a country gentleman. She grew up to womanhood beautiful and accomplished, and beloved by all the family as a sister and a child. But death claimed her adopted mother, as his, and her prospects changed. The woman who supplied her place a few months afterwards was her antipodes, and Amanda K———, stepped forth into the wide world dependant upon physical strength alone for subsistence. But the good wishes of her adopted family went with her, and a situation in the family of Captain Bacon was secured to her, at which place the reader will recollect he or she found her. But I will resume my story.

At an early hour the ball room was filled with a truly brilliant assemblage. There were red cheeks in profusion, some painted by nature and others by art. Bright eyes in abundance, some sparkling with intelligence, others with joyous excitement, and among the rougher sex many with wine.—Mirth and hilarity bore regal sway, until a discovery was made—a discovery, considered by that Assembly of equal importance to Herschell's Lunar observations. The dance was suspended, notwithstanding Sam be still sawed his cat-gut and a whisper ran through the crowd. The purse proud vinegar faced, Mrs. Z———, had the honor of making the discovery—a discovery in which was involved the reputation of all present. It was nothing less than the lamentable fact, that Amanda K———, the servant girl of Capt. Bacon, had impertinently intruded herself into the company of her betters, and actually danced two cotillions with them before the degrading truth was known.

'Did you ever see such impudence?' says one.

'What a brazen thing!' said another.

'Why, see how she is dressed!' said a third.

'Such a character!' whispered a fourth.

'They sy———but never mind now.'

'A pot slewer in *our* company; the wench!' chimed in Mrs. Z., with that *elegance* of expression which *characterised* her, and turning up her nose, advised the ladies to leave the room, and no longer be insulted by her presence. This advice was assented to by the intelligent company, and the poor, but infinitely superior girl was left alone—abashed, confused, and almost overcome with emotion. He who had invited her thither was the son of her adopted father, who united with intelligence a graceful and gentlemanly deportment, and the command of extensive possessions in one of the most fertile portions of our State. He was absent when the revolution in the ball room took place, but returned just as it was evacuated by the ladies. Astonished at the change, and perceiving Amanda standing with her face suffused with blushes, he hastily inquired the cause. A friend drew him aside, and communicated the facts as I have penned them,—the young man was enraged, and with an emphasis adequate to his just excitement, he exclaimed, 'What's that purse proud fool, that ignorant parrot of fashion worth, who scorns virtue because, it is coupled with poverty?'

'Ten thousand dollars,' answered his friend.

'*Ten thousand dollars!* eh. Well, Amanda is worth that sum and the haughty fool to the bargain. Ten thousand dollars?—and that forsooth balanced against virtuous respectability. Here Amanda, my girl,' said he, taking her by the hand, and bowing respectfully to the gentlemen present, let us leave this place, where haughty pride, pampered and fed with crumbs of wealth, exercises an influence superior to the dictates of good sense, when virtue is endangered.'

So saying, they left the place and returned home. The poor, the slighted, the abused girl, who was denied the boon of mixing in society, because she wore the russet mantle of poverty, ere two months had elapsed, she became the wife of the high-minded and wealthy Edgar N———.

Time rolled on in its silent course, bearing upon its tide sweet flowers and beaming sunshine, and every ingredient of happiness for the youthful pair and those who turned their backs upon Capt. Bacon's servant girl, became the courtiers, the fawning sycophants of Mrs. N———, who in her new station, was no more aimable, no more worthy of esteem, no more beloved by the truly good. Twenty summers have since scattered their blossoms around her quiet mansion, and the slight touches of the frosts of age are gathering upon the temples of her fond husband. Yet love, pure and holy, still warms the domestic circle wherein the altar of true benevolence is reared. The good things of life are poured into her lap in abundance, while she distributes with a prodigal hand their blessings among the children of cheerless poverty, and it may be truly said, 'that her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her.'

What an instructive moral may be gleaned from incidents of this kind—incidents which occur almost daily in the great mass of society. The simple tale I have told is not the fillagre work of fancy, wrought up from the tinsel material of fiction, but based upon *fact*. How often are such facts exhibited to our view, to the great discredit of intellectual worth! Virtue, beauty, intelligence, moral worth, the highest attributes of intelligent creatures, are often forced to bow before the gilded shrine of Mammon, whose altars are built up amid the mouldering ruins of Genius, and whose sacrificial rites consist in the utter prostration and destruction of all that is great and noble in nature, all that is bright and lovely in humanity.

A YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

Here is the account of an "*American Ourang Outang*"—a Yankee enterprise by which *a man was turned into a Monkey:*

A gentleman of the town of ——, in Virginia, owned a slave by the name of Paul. He was a native African, about 60 years of age; four and a half feet high, with a short body, and uncommonly long arms. He had two small twinkling eyes, which would have been in a remarkable state of propinquity, but for the intervention of a nose of ample latitude, barely elevated above the plane of his face. He had *no* chin, but what he lacked in this respect, was fully compensated by his under lip which, with its partner, extended nearly from ear to ear; so that when he laughed, to use an old comparison his head was just half off. His knotty wool descended to within an inch of where his eye brows should have been, over a forehead receding abruptly backward from his twinkling orbs; his ears were small and transparent; made apparently of the material of which bat's wings are formed. His face was shrivelled and wrinkled, and from age or deformity, his body had an undue inclination forward, with a compensating projection *a posteriori*. Such was Paul, and I shall hardly be accused of profanity when I say that he might have been worshipped without a violation of the commandment.

It was Paul's good or bad fortune, as he was basking one August day, on the sunny side of the street, to attract the attention of a peripatetic dealer in ware and essences. He stopped and gazed long and wistfully at Paul. Vague, undefined and novel notions coursed through the pericranium of the pedlar. He took a step forward, hesitated, then crossed over, and finally, with 'speculation in his eye,' he addressed Paul. He enquired to whom he belonged, and whether he was willing to be sold? He told him that if he *was* willing, he would buy him, make him a free man and pay him well for his services beside. The pedlar'sways were very insinuating; and after a little further parley, Paul surrendered at discretion, went to his master, and insisted on being sold!

Now Paul's master was one of the most benevolent, charitable, humane men in the world.

He had owned him forty years, and would just as soon have thought of selling one of his children, as selling Paul. He refused at once. Paul begged—the pedlar importuned. Human nature could stand no more. Paul was sold.

Some time after this event, a gentleman who had been residing abroad, returned to Virginia, and gave me the following account. He was passing, he said, through one of the thoroughfares of Paris, when his progress was impeded by a great crowd, and his attention directed to an avant courier, or herald, who was announcing the exhibition of an "American Ourang Outáng," a most wonderful animal and the only one ever exhibited in Europe. His curiosity was excited and elbowing his way through the multitude, he gained admission to the show. Ye gods and goddesses! what was his amazement, on recognizing in this marvellous *lusus naturæ*, his old acquaintance Paul?—Paul—on whom, in by gone days, he had played so many a school boy prank—here in an iron cage, playing the monkey in Paris, to a delighted audience!—The harmless, quiet, and inoffensive Paul, who would not have hurt a fly confined like a felon, with a chain around his waist; skipping about his prison-house, chattering, jabbering, and munching, with Simian avidity, the nuts thrown to him by the crowd! He was dressed in a full suit of red regimentals, the French style, bedizzened with gold lace, and on his head was an enormous chapeau bras; while from an eye-let hole, in the seat of his inexpressibles, protruded a *bona fide* tail, of due proportions, which he whisked about as though it had been a thing of life, anon he would throw himself on one side, tickle himself the while with his long nails; then gallop on all fours around his cage, and finally, when fairly tired out by exertion, quietly seat himself in a corner, and throwing aside the monkey, resume the solid gravity of the man.

The first idea of my friend was to expose the fraud; but a sly wink of recognition from Paul, determined him to humor the joke. He played to admiration; all Paris was agog; and nothing was talked about but the "American Ourang Outang."

The best of the joke is, that finding he had to do all the work, and the Yankee kept all the money, the nigger-baboon slipped his cage, and came home to "Shingbone Alley, long time ago."

Miss Lucy Harrington, formerly a resident in Amesbury, and daughter of Mr. Moses Harrington, died recently in Cornish N. Hampshire, under the following distressing circumstances. She was sick three years and a half, and confined to her bed two years and five months. Several months previous to her death, her right hip was dislocated by a contraction of the muscles, while she was sleeping quietly in her bed. Immediately after this event, her bones began to break, and before her death, they had broken nineteen times or more, in different parts of her body. At first her ribs broke, then her collar bones, then her lower limbs, her jaw, and the bones of her hands and feet. Their breaking was sometimes attended with a noise, and at others not; and was always preceded and followed by the most acute pain. The ends of the broken bones would sometimes for a day or two grate together on being moved. Upon a post mortem examination, not a sound bone was found. All were so softened as to be easily cut with a knife. When her bones began to break, the muscles of her lower limbs so contracted that they lay directly across her stomach and bowels. In this position she remained until her death. Her body was so contracted that at one time she measured as she lay in bed only two feet and four inches. She gradually lost all strength in her limbs, until she could only move slightly the ends of her fingers. She was 43 years of age.—*Amesbury Trans.*

It is said that Albany owes its name to the beauty of its women, and that it came in this wise. A Scotchman who had taken up his residence where Albany now stands, before the city was founded, was one day walking on the banks of the river, when a sloop came to anchor with a large number of pretty Dutch girls on board. Sawney opened his eyes, and lifted up his hands in mute astonishment and admiration. At last he found his tongue. "My cartie!" said he, "what handsome lassies. All bonny! All bonny! This was easily changed to *Albany*, and has been so called ever since. And the ladies have grown more beautiful from that time to this.

Origin of the word Tailor.—It is said that the tailors derived their name from an odd circumstance, as follows. Nine stout fellows were at work one day sitting cross legged upon a bench in the shop, when an *old sow* entered and gobbled up four at as many mouthfuls! Whereat the *crook* of the shop, defending himself with the shears, cried out—*tail her! tail her!* when one of the affrighted *jours* seized the animal by that necessary appendage, the tail, and dragged her out of the shop! Ever after the craft were called tailors, from the circumstance of having *tailed* the old sow!

Contempt of Court.—There was an old practitioner of law over the mountains in Virginia, who was a sort of "Sir Oracle" with the magistrate or county court.—Whatever he *told* the Court was law, the Court decided was law. He was a "privileged character." Though the Court considered Mr. Jones infallible, some of the young attorneys used to venture a smirk now and then at his legal dogmas. On one occasion, one of them ventured so far as not only to deny that what Mr. Jones said was law, but to express some surprise that he should assert it to be so. This was downright "*contempt*" not only of the Court, but of *Mr. Jones*. Whereupon Mr. Jones so berated and d———d the lawyer, that he called upon the Court to protect him.

"*Protect* you!" said the Court. You may think yourself well off that the Court does not *commit* you!"

"Commit me!" exclaimed the young lawyer 'for what?'

'Because,' replied the Court 'you put Mr. Jones in a passion, and made him curse and swear before the Court.'

Weeping.—The talk about a person having the power to weep on all occasions, is the height of moonshine. I'd like to see a man undertake to cry, with a pretty girl beside him—pockets full of cash—no corns on his toes—and a plenty of ice cream in his reach. If he can do it at such a time, he had better make a business of it, and go about crying for people at sixpence a cry.—[*Sam Slick.*

How to be Cheerful.—Let a person endeavor to get his mind impressed with a lively sense of the power of God to execute, and his faithfulness to perform, all he has promised to those who fear, love, and trust him;—and he has promised to direct their paths—to supply all their need—never to leave nor forsake them; and though he has not promised them an exemption from trials and sufferings, he has promised to be with them in their troubles, to support and deliver them; and has declared that all things, without any exception, work together for their good. Now if these things are really believed and acted upon, how can any one do otherwise than be cheerful?

Chinese Mode of Propagating Trees.—A small rope of twisted hay or straw filled with cow dung is repeatedly wound around a suitable branch of a tree. Above this a gourd or other vessel is suspended, having a small hole that will keep the hay rope continually moist. Three-fourths of the circumference of a narrow strip of the bark is removed. In about a month half of the remainder of the bark is removed. In another month, or less, the mass of straw rope will be filled with roots. The branch is now very carefully separated and placed in the situation desired.

Experience.—Experience has taught us little, if it has not instructed us to pity the errors of others, and to amend our own.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Ral. Register.

FEBRUARY 8.

This whole day has been consumed in debating questions connected with an appropriation for the Cumberland Road, which assumed much importance, on account of the political bearing connected with it.

Mr. Casey, of Illinois, presented a memorial praying for the continuance of the Cumberland Road; and moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a Bill appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for each of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to be expended on the National Road in said States, in the year 1840.

After a brief discussion, Mr. Pickens rose, and declaring that the Resolution amounted to a proposition for bringing the Cumberland Road Bill directly under discussion, he moved to lay it on the table.

A call of the House was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois; and, after spending a considerable time in bringing members, receiving excuses, &c. &c. the vote was about to be put on the motion of Mr. Pickens,

When Mr. Wick, of Indiana, rose, and asked Mr. Pickens to withdraw his motion *for an explanation personal to himself.*—Mr. Wick then proceeded; and if his speech was a personal explanation, then any speech which has ever been made in Congress, on any question whatever, may be so characterized; for it amounted to an elaborate defence of the course of the Executive in reference to this Road, and an argument in favor of laying the resolutions of Mr. Casey, of Illinois, on the table. The question was put on the motion to lay on the table, and negatived—Ayes 83, Nays 112.

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, then obtained the floor, and made a Speech of remarkable power, in the course of which he commented very sharply on the conduct of Mr. Wick; and in reply to him, showed how completely the Executive had been governed in reference to this road, by electioneering motives. The Administration, he maintained, placed their estimate at a certain amount, and then declined to take the responsibility of any appropriations beyond the amount of those estimates; while, at the same time, it would endeavour to take credit for being favorable to the object for which the appropriation was made, in those sections of country where that object is popular.

When he closed, Gov. Reynolds took the floor, and said he wished to separate the great interests of the Cumberland Road from politics and political speeches. He then proceeded to advocate at some length the appropriations for it.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, followed, but before he had spoken half a dozen sentences, there was a motion made for adjournment; which was agreed to.

FEBRUARY 10.

To-day, the House had an unusually dull session, being occupied in the reception of Resolutions. They regarded, for the most part, subjects of a private or local nature, and, consequently, can possess but little interest for your readers. I subjoin the following, however, submitted from North Carolina:

On motion of Mr. Montgomery,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House cause an addition to be made of the whole amount contained in each appropriation bill as soon as they shall be reported to this House, and also after they shall have passed on their second and third readings, and keep a statement on his desk, showing the amount of appropriations that have been passed, ready for the inspection of the members of this House.

Mr. Graham offered the following, which lies over:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested (if not detrimental to the public interest) to communicate to the House any treaty or other solemn engagements which may have recently been executed or proposed to be negotiated by the authority of the Executive with the Seminole Indians in relation to that tribe remaining in Florida, together with the names of the Indians who signed such engagements; and if any lands were proposed to be surrendered to the Indians within the limits of that Territory, that the dividing boundary lines may be described and designated.

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill constituting the Committee of Elections hereafter in the following manner: That the names of all the members of the House of Representatives, whose seats are not contested, shall be put into a box on separate pieces of paper, and drawn singly therefrom by a child under ten years old, until the names of nine members be drawn out of the box, no two of whom shall represent any one State. That the nine members so drawn shall constitute the committee, and be sworn to investigate all the facts and laws in relation to each contested election, and report the same truly and fairly to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Stanly offered the following, which lies over:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill repealing so much of the distribution bill, passed in June, 1836, as gives to the Secretary of the Treasury the power of recalling the money deposited with the States, and releasing the States from all obligation to repay said money to the General Government.

Amid the mass of private resolutions, there were two or three of general importance. There was one calling on the Secretary of War to furnish all the information in his possession, concerning the projected employment of blood-hounds by the department, in the prosecution of the war against the Seminole Indians. Another proposed various amendments to the Constitution of the United States. A third directed the President to form arrangements with the British government for the restoration of fugitive slaves, that have taken refuge in Canada, or other colonial possessions of Great Britain: or for making a fair indemnification to the owners of such slaves.

In the Senate, the Chair submitted several reports from the Treasury and War Departments, after which various memorials and petitions were presented.

The Resolutions on the assumption of State debts, being the special order of the day, then came up. Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the Resolutions, proposing a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then went into Executive business, and afterwards adjourned.

FEBRUARY 15.

I have thought it unnecessary to give you in detail, the proceedings of Congress for the last three days, as, in each House, the discussion has been confined to a single question—in the popular branch, to the Cumberland Road appropriation, and in the Senate, to the ridiculous Resolutions touching the assumption of State Debts. Since Tuesday last, the Speakers of the House, in favor of the Cumberland Appropriations have been Messrs. Mason, of Ohio, Howard and Proffit, of Indiana, Marvin and Barnard, of New York; and those, in opposition to it, have been Messrs. Parris, of Maine, Hoffman, of New York, Hubbard, of Alabama, Pickens, of South Carolina and Crary, of Michigan.

The Speakers in the Senate, have been Messrs. Allen, of Ohio, in favor of Mr. Benton's Resolutions, and Messrs. Smith, of Indiana, and Calhoun, in opposition to them. There was some little sparring, also, in the Senate between Messrs. Tallmadge and your Senator, Mr. Brown, in which the latter came off second best.

The news which continues to arrive daily of the enthusiasm which prevails every where, in favor of Gen. Harrison, warrants the expectation that this is the last year of Executive encroachment, and of the triumphs of Loco Focism. The mighty West is coming down like an avalanche, in spite of the strenuous efforts which are made by the Administration party, for old Tippecanoe is there well known as a long-tried and faithful public servant, and as a man without moral or political stain.

FEBRUARY 16.

The memorial from the Indiana Road Convention for the purpose of recommending measures best calculated to insure the final completion of the Cumberland Road, with the least possible delay, was the order of the day, and was moved to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; which motion, Mr. Casey proposed to amend by instructing said Committee to report a bill appropriating 150 thousand dollars for each of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to be expended on the National Road in 1840, under the direction of the War Department.

For which instructions, Mr. Pickens moved, as a substitute: "And that the memorial be committed to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to consider the expediency of reporting a bill in favor of the measure."

And to this proposition, Mr. Marvin, moved, the following amendment "Also that the Committee of Ways and Means, be instructed to report bills in accordance with the estimate contained in the Reports from the Chief Engineer and the Chief of the Topographical Engineers to the Secretary of War, and communicated to Congress by the President, making appropriations for the year 1840, for the continuation of harbours and roads and the navigation of rivers, for which appropiations have heretofore been made."

Mr. Goode, of Ohio being entitled to the floor, rose to address the House, and proceded for three hours, chiefly in reply to an attack made yesterday by Mr. Crary, of Michigan, on the military character of Gen. Harrison, and particularly on his arrangements of the battle of Tippecanoe. Mr. Corwin, from the same State, followed Mr. Goode, and lashed Mr. Crary with great severity, and excited great merriment in the House, from his spirited manner of doing it. After going through this part of his subject, he yielded the floor at a late hour, for a motion to adjourn.

The Committee on Elections work hard. They sit for several hours daily, and have sent for witnesses from New Jersey. It is not expected that they will be able to make any report for a month to come, so considerable is the mass of testimony through which they have to struggle before they reach the light. I shall not be surprised if their report should be necessarily delayed until the month of April.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

FEBRUARY 18.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to suspend the Rules to enable him to introduce a Resolution that the House will, to-morrow, at one o'clock, resume the consideration of the Pension bill. Mr. Lawrence supported the motion, shewing that the present amount of the pension fund is $1,294,000 in the hands of forty-one agents, and there exists no law for transferring any portion of these funds from one agent to another, and unless this bill passes immediately, the pensioners cannot receive their dues.

An objection being made, Mr. Jones called for a suspension of the rule, which being carried (with the single objecting vote of Mr. W. Thompson,) he moved that the Pension bill be taken up to-morrow at one o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sergeant, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, appealed to Mr. Corwin, who was entitled to the floor on the Cumberland Road question, to give way, to allow him to report the Census bill.

After some remarks from Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Corwin appeared to be hesitating, when a cry of "*Go on*," was made. Mr. C. then moved that the House now resume the consideration of the National Road question. Which motion being carried, Mr. Sergeant again renewed his request, and Mr. C. giving way, Mr. S. reported the Census bill, which was twice read and committed, expressing a hope that it would be taken up and considered, immediately after the Pension bill.

Mr. Casey then rose and proceeded with his Speech on the National Road bill, until nearly half past three o'clock, when he yielded the floor to Mr. Bell, and Mr. B. gave way to the Speaker to lay before the House a message from the President of the U. States, covering a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating some fears that though the means for the support of the Treasury may be found sufficient for the whole year, there may be some deficiency in the receipts of the early Spring months. The message being referred,

Mr. Bell took the floor and proceeded to speak on the National Road question, till about 5 o'clock, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The Senate was to day, principally engaged in receiving petitions and reports.

Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, (who was entitled to the floor on the bill for the Assumption of State debts) being indisposed, that subject was further postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate held a short session on Executive business.

FEBRUARY 19.

The first business in order yesterday, was the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, authorizing said Committee to print certain papers in relation to the New Jersey election.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved the previous question, but afterwards withdrew it. Mr. Campbell then entered at some length into the proceedings of the Committee, especially in respect to his own course. Mr. C. closed his remarks; and the House immediately took up the Pension Bill; and there being a determination to pass it, it was effected by means of the Previous Question. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented and Reports made.

The bill on the assumption of State Debts coming under consideration, Mr. Norvell moved to append to the resolution of the Select Committee, "that it is not intended to create any doubt of the constitutional right of the States to contract debts, nor of their resources, disposition, or ability to fulfil the engagements which they have contracted for purposes of internal improvement, as well as for other subjects within the range of their reserved powers."

Mr. Hubbard spoke for two hours on this subject; when the Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Clay.

QUESTIONS ON FEDERAL POLITICS.

When Mr. Adams was President of the U. States, did not the party now in power say, if a reformation did not take place in our Government, we must soon bid farewell to our liberties?

Did they not say, that the expenses of the Government of the U. States were unnecessarily increased?

Did they not say, that our Government ought to be a cheap one, and that plainness, simplicity and economy should characterize our institutions?

Did they not urge, the speedy necessity of reducing the patronage of the Executive?

Did they not abuse the practice of appointing members of Congress to office?

Did they not condemn the practice of removing officers for opinion's sake, and declare that capacity and honesty should be the only requisites?

Did they not denounce the interference of federal officers with the freedom of elections, and allege that the public liberty would not be preserved unless the ballot box was kept free from official interference?

Did they not condemn the best currency with which any country was ever blessed, and promise us in its stead one which should be much better?

Have not the aforesaid party been in power over ten years, and which of the above alleged abuses have they reformed?

Have they not, instead of diminishing the expenses of the Government, increased them from thirteen to nearly forty millions of dollars? Is not this economy with a vengeance?

Have not more members of Congress been appointed to office by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren than by all the preceding Presidents?

Has not the patronage of Government increased to an alarming extent? Be candid—has it not?

Have not men been removed from office who were honest, capable, and faithful, merely because they would not give a blind adherence to party? Candour if you please.

Is not the motto of the Van Buren party: "To the victors belong the spoils?"

Did they not recently declare in the Senate of the United States, that, it is the duty of federal officers to interfere in elections?

Have they not destroyed the best currency that ever existed in any country, and are they now not attempting to force upon us a financial measure which has been rejected by the people, which they themselves, at one time, unsparingly denounced, and which is now fraught with evils incalculable, to the liberty and prosperity of the country?

Has Mr. Van Buren's opinions upon the Missouri question been ever recanted?

Did not Mr. Calhoun in 1835, when invited by the Whigs of Petersburg to a public dinner, use the following words in reply to their invitation, viz: "To prove corruption and abuse, only strengthens the Administration in the affections of that powerful and disciplined corps, which is the main support of those in power, and which has unfortunately established so commanding an influence over public opinion?"

Has not Mr. Calhoun joined the Administration and united himself to that "powerful and disciplined corps?"

Did not Gen. Jackson, Van Buren, Benton, Major Eaton, and R. M. Johnson vote for the tariff of 1824?

Did not Mr. Calhoun say, when Mr. Clay delivered his great Speech against abolitionism, that he had killed it for fifty years?

If Mr. Clay's Land bill had become a law of the land, would not the State of North Carolina have been benefited several millions of dollars? Who prevented it? Mr. Van Buren! A FARMER.

MESSRS. CLAY AND CALHOUN.

"The Honest Nullifier," with that morbid sensitiveness which is an unerring indication of a conscience ill at ease, is constantly supposing that every word used by Mr. Clay, in the Senate, is applicable to him.—Conscious that there should be a "whip of scorpions" placed in every honest man's hand, to lash him naked through the land, he frequently winces when no blow is aimed at him. How true is it that "the wicked fleeth when no man pursueth." The following account of a sparring between him and Mr. Clay, is taken from the correspondence of the Baltimore American:—*Pet. Int.*

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Dixon, of Rhode Island, presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, asking Congress to divide the proceeds arising from the sales of Public Lands among the several States in the Union.—Mr. D. in presenting these Resolutions, remarked that they were similar to the Resolutions which had been before offered, referring to that subject. No State, Mr. D. remarked, had done more to secure the possession of the public domain than Rhode Island—the citizens of no State had done more to achieve the Independence of the country in her Revolutionary struggles.—The Public Lands, Mr. D. contended, belonged to the old States, and was their property in common with the new States.

After the resolutions had been read, Mr. Calhoun remarked that he did not believe that the respected State of Rhode Island had ever seen the bill of his which proposed the cession of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union in which the lands were located. He believed that the State of Rhode Island had got their information from letter writers or newspapers which presents fiction for truth. Be that as it may, the resolutions said Mr. Calhoun, do not fairly state the character of my bill, which proposes a partial equivalent for the lands ceded to the States. My bill also, said Mr. Calhoun, is designed to diminish patronage, which gentlemen on the opposite side so much desire.

Mr. Clay said that in his humble opinion the resolutions of Rhode Island pretty nearly, if not altogether, stated the effect of the character of the bill of Mr. Calhoun. The bill proposed to cede all the lands belonging to the United States to the States wherein the lands lie. It was true that one half of the receipts were to be returned to the Government, but the States were to be the collectors of this one half, and tho' they might not like some of our collectors, run away with the one half, yet it would doubtless be very inconvenient for them to meet the debt required of them by the Government. Many excuses would be made, and much time and accommodation asked. He doubted even if some would not ask to be relieved from their debts upon the ground that the land belonged to them, or for some other reason.

Mr. Calhoun said he was not to be provoked into a discussion at this time. When the Committee on Public Lands took up this question, he should go into it, and be ready to meet the Senator from Kentucky or any body else. He should show that his bill was an important measure of public policy, and that it would not result as that Senator supposed. "As for the opinions of the Senator from Kentucky," said Mr. Calhoun, "I have no confidence in them—none whatever."

Mr. Clay.—I am equally unwilling to protract debate or throw hindrances in the way of the Senate—but I wish to say to the Senator from South Carolina, that I heartily reciprocate all that he has said in regard to the confidence he had in my opinions or remarks.

I go a little further, said Mr. Clay. I have no respect for his opinions, past, present or to come. Whenever the Senator from South Carolina, rises in his place and with his usual egotism sends out a challenge and one to me, I shall in my poor way make as good a defence as I can. That Senator's frequent descriptions of his powers are no doubt equal to his genius. I grant that he has that, but I must say that I am tired of hearing from him these continued exhibitions of his personal powers, moral and intellectual strength.

Mr. Calhoun said—I shall not rise to notice the personalities of the Senator. I have but risen to say that I have not misstated the character of my own bill. I scarcely ever speak, continued Mr. C., that he does not rise to answer me. To day he has come in between me and the Senator from Rhode Island. I consider that my proposition was wrongly stated by the Legislature of Rhode Island, and I have but corrected the mistake.

Mr. Clay said—I appeal to the Senate as to who began the personal allusion complained of. He commenced by stating in an uncourteous, unusual, and unparliamentary way, that he had no confidence in my opinions. He wishes to make an attack upon me and then assume the position of one acting on the defensive. This is his usual and wiley course. What are the facts? The Senator from South Carolina rises to correct the proceedings of the Legislature of Rhode Island. He wishes to say that the *Legislature* have misstated his bill. My opinion is that they have not, and so believing I have corrected the Senator's errors. Pressed by the sensitiveness of his nature, and his natural egotism, continued Mr. Clay, he leaves his own position, uses different language and makes an attack upon me.

The Senator and myself are antagonistical to each other. We are so naturally, in character and principle. I feel that we shall remain so. I am content. But whenever that Senator wraps himself in his mantle of self-defense, relies upon the sympathy of his friends rather than upon the justice of his cause—when he chooses to challenge me to meet him in any honorable way, I will meet him and in the language equal to him.

The conversation between the two Senators was continued, but [illegible] when.

Mr. Knight, of R. I. defended the resolutions from the imputed attacks and misrepresentation bestowed upon them by the Senator from South Carolina.

The resolutions were then laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

PROSPECTS IN OHIO.

The following is an extract of a Letter from a distinguished citizen of Ohio to his friend in this city, under date of February 8:

"As to political prospects in Ohio, it is *impossible* for me adequately to describe the enthusiasm with which the nomination of our own beloved HARRISON has been received. Never have I witnessed *before* any thing like it. It has already rent asunder, in many parts of the State, every party shackle, obliterated every party line, and absorbed every party prejudice, in one common, generous, patriotic devotion to the early defender of their infant settlements—to the founder of their institutions—to the author of the subdivision of the public lands—to the pioneer and political father of the West—to the incorruptible public agent—to the honest man and the poor man's friend. Masses of the Van Buren party are wheeling round, and rallying beneath the broad banner of the Old Hero; and the battle cry of "*Harrison and Tyler*" rings with loud acclaim throughout 'all the broad borders of the wide spreading West.' Last year it was scarcely possible, with the greatest efforts, to get up a respectable convention; now, a simple notice brings thousands together. We held our County Convention on the 6th—crowded to overflowing—and were happy to receive into the fold several of the most prominent and hardened political sinners in the land. The *central power* may send forth, as heretofore, its spies and special agents; but it will be in vain.—Nothing can arrest the mighty revolution to be achieved; and you and your friends may put down Ohio safe for 15,000 I should not be surprised at 30,000 majority for Harrison!"

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN OHIO.

The following is a Letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Ohio to a member of Congress:

CLEVELAND THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1840.

DEAR SIR: This has been the proudest day the Whigs of Cuyahoga ever saw.—The people have been out—the real democracy—in their strength to a country meeting. A procession was formed; and, while marching, the number was found to be 2,582, by count. At least 500 more were in attendance, but did not fall in. All the proceedings were marked with the utmost enthusiasm. No building could contain the crowd. The temple of Nature was used, and the shouts that rent the air when an old Revolutionary worthy closed the most eloquent speech I ever listened to showed that the feelings and hearts of the great congregation were enlisted for the war.—A large delegation was appointed to attend the Convention, and the whole Reserve is alive to the work of reform. Cuyahoga, I feel sanguine, will give her 1,000 majority for Harrison and Tyler, and the Reserve an overwhelming one. There is now no coldness, no lukewarmness, no despondency among the friends of reform. We feel certain of carrying the State for Harrison and Tyler. The Locos are even now quailing before the movements of the People.

In haste, truly yours.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

The following sentiments, expressed by the Whig candidate for the next Presidency, (or we should rather say, the candidate of the People, with scarcely a reference to partisan lines,) deserve to be written in letters of gold. They occur at the close of a communication addressed to the editor of the Cincinnati Inquisitor, in September, 1822:

"I believe that upon the preservation of the Union of the States depends the existence of our civil and religious liberties; and that the cement which binds it together is not a parcel of words written upon paper or parchment, but the brotherly love and regard which the citizens of the several States possess for each other. Destroy this, and the beautiful fabric which was reared and embellished by our ancestors crumbles into ruins. From its disjointed parts no temple of liberty will again be reared. Discord and wars will succeed to peace and harmony—barbarism will again overspread the land; or, what is scarcely better, some kingly tyrant will promulgate the decrees of his will, from the seat where a Washington and a Jefferson dispensed the blessings of a free and equal Government. I believe it, therefore, to be the duty of a Representative to conciliate, by every possible means, the members of our great political family, and always to bear in mind that, *as the Union was effected only by a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, so only can it be preserved.*"

"WM. H. HARRISON."

The subjoined gloomy picture of the present condition of the business concerns of New York is drawn in the Express of Saturday. We would fain hope (says the Baltimore American) that too dark a coloring had been given to it were it not that private letters confirm its correctness.

"Many of the banks resemble in their business appearance the dry goods stores in Pearl street. The officers, like the merchants, are there but they are without customers. The paper that is offered is now, a large portion of it so weak, that they find it difficult to select sufficient on which to make their loans. Indeed, in the experience of nearly forty years, through periods of embargoes, wars, and various restrictions on commerce, we have never seen less spirit and courage among merchants than at the present time. Those that are in debt find it next to impossible to realize any thing. Those out of debt, and these are few indeed, have no wish, nor is there any inducement, to make new engagements. Not only are the mercantile branches of trade affected, but the mechanical suffer in the same proportion. The mechanics are out of employ, and it a season of great suffering too. No plans are on foot for building, and some of our best contractors have had to give up.—The capitalist who lives on his money is also an equal sufferer, for his stocks have depreciated and have fallen, in some instances fifty per cent. Real estate has declined to a point not known—rents, particularly stores, are 30 to 50 per cent. down. This is a gloomy picture, we know, but it is not more gloomy than the fact justifies."

ANOTHER FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.

In a late speech in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the public printing, Mr. Graves stated, that so far as the documents would show, the printing and stationary for Congress, and the public offices, in the year 1819, was only about 70,000 dollars; but that during the last Congress, their printing and stationary, and the printing and stationary of the departments, exceeded *five hundred and sixty thousand dollars*, which, estimating the profit at only *twenty* per cent., would afford a nett gain of *one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.*

As a specimen of the profit which Messrs. Blair & Rives received on their work, Mr. Graves stated, that Mr. Gideon, by *contract*, executed for the Adjutant General's office, a piece of work, for which he received *twenty dollars*. The same work had been formerly done by the printers of the Globe, and they charged and received for it, *one hundred and twenty dollars.*

Now we call upon the most devoted friend of the present administration in the country to say, what he would think of a man who should charge him *six times* as much for a piece of work as any other man would contract to do it for? Would he not pronounce such a man an extortioner, and think the charge an imposition? Most undoubtedly; and if he again employed him he would deserve to be imposed upon, *fleeced*, and plundered. ☞ But Congress have again employed Blair & Rives to do the public printing, notwithstanding they sometimes charge Uncle Sam *six times as much for work as others are willing to do it for!* This is a specimen of the "*Retrenchment and Reform*" of the day!"—*United States Gazette.*

An Important Suggestion.—It is the determination of the Candidates for Electors of President in Indiana to canvass their Districts, thoroughly, addressing the people upon the great subjects of National politics which now agitate the country. The same course is proposed by the Whigs and perhaps by both parties, in Virginia; and the Raleigh Register suggests that we should follow the example in North Carolina; to which we may agreed. That was the course pursued in 1800, when the country was outraged by the strong Federal measures of the Administration of John Adams. It was successful then, in overturning that administration, and putting in the Republican Administration of Jefferson. We trust and believe that it will be again successful in ousting this corrupt, Federal, abolition administration, and putting in the honest Republican and friend of the South, Gen. Harrison. The people want light. With that, they will never do wrong.

We go further. We think that Mr. Morehead and Judge Saunders ought to go before the people, and explain fully the grounds of State and National policy on which they expect the people to vote for them. To this course can any one object? Both parties have selected their strongest man; both of whom are accustomed to addressing the people, so that no party advantage can accrue, except to him who has the best of the argument. We think Mr. Morehead has, and we want the people to hear it. If the tories fear the argument, we expect them to oppose this suggestion.—*Fay. Observer.*

In Mr. Calhoun's great Speech, recently delivered in the Senate of the U. S. on the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands (a measure, which its opponents are artfully endeavoring to identify with the assumption of State debts, by the General Government) he admits what he has hitherto stoutly denied, namely that the Tariff of 1816 (his own favorite bantling) was a protective Tariff. This being confessed, Mr. C. stands convicted of being, as Mr. Clay recently charged upon him, "the father of the American System," a paternity, which he would fain fasten on Mr. Clay—that same Mr. Clay, of whom Mr. Calhoun said, in his celebrated Charleston Circus Speech—"I esteem him far above the common herd," and whom Gen. McDuffie called, in a speech before the South Carolina State Convention, at its second meeting "our great ally of the West." Mr. Calhoun having been the parent of the Tariff, and the Tariff, according to his late Speech, being the parent of our present financial embarrassments, he is confessedly the grand-father of those embarrassments, and we trust that he means in good earnest, to relieve us of the company of his disagreeable grand-children.—*Char. Cour.*

Who is it?—The "Albemarle Sentinel," printed at Edenton, has occasional Letters from Washington, written with great power and boldness, and evidently by one well acquainted with the doings at the Metropolis. From the latest Letter, in that paper, we copy the following paragraph. Who is the political Ambassador referred to? Can the reader *guess?*

"A rumor prevails here that North Carolina is to be taken by storm at the next Election for President. In other words, a *ruse* is to be played. It is said that a certain politician in your State is now engaged in preparing a list of all office-holders in the State who are certain, with a view of filling their offices with others who may be bought, and that several removals upon this principle, have already taken place. (A fine way to reward friends!) This political Ambassador, it is further said, is to fill the place of Senator Brown, should he succeed in revolutionizing his own district. This, your readers may be assured, is no exaggeration. Do they witness nothing, even here, to suggest the suspicion? Let them be vigilant, let them be united; and, above all, let them strike at the root of the evil that threatens them by hurling from the high places of power or trust, all who are opposed to their free Republican Institutions."

FROM FLORIDA.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sunday, Feb. 16.

Mail Carriers Murdered.—The Northern mail carrier, left yesterday, at 2 o'clock with the mail for Jacksonville. The mail which was due the same evening at 6 o'clock by the Pablo road, not arriving created some fears for its safety. At 10 at night the City Council despatched Sergeant [illegible], and nine men, in quest of the wagon, and to make all necessary observation. A small party of active and determined young men followed, in order to assist and ascertain the condition of things. This morning, at 7 o'clock, the dead body of the Jacksonville mail carrier was brought in—one ball had passed through the right breast. The enemy stripped him of his coat and vest, carried off the mail bag, his horses, and cut and defaced the carriage. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the body of Mr. Joseph Garcia was brought in—he had received two balls.—He was found in the Palmetto Scrub, entirely stripped, but a small portion of the Great Northern Mail due last evening, scattered about. The Horses were carried off. Both of these murders occurred within the distance of a few miles, the one 7 and the other 14, and much time could not have elapsed between them.

As eight volunteers, 12 miles west of Fort Harlee, last week, were cooking their supper, seven Indians rushed in upon them, killed one man, captured their arms, ammunition, and victuals, and walked leisurely off.

Lieut. McLaughlin, in U. S. schr. *Flirt*, has gone to Havana for *bloodhounds*. He intends operating by light canoes built in South Carolina, in the *Pay-hai okee*; and the dogs will be available in *scenting* among the Islands which are said to be in the *grass water*.

* * *

What might be done with the money wasted in War.—Give the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire that kings and queens would be proud of; I will build a school house upon every hill side and in every valley over the whole habitable earth; I will supply that school house with a competent teacher; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every state, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another, around the earth's broad circumference; and the voice of prayer, and the song of praise, should ascend like an universal holocaust to Heaven.—*Stebbins.*

RECIPES FOR PUDDINGS.

Almond Pudding.—Beat half a pound of sweet and a few bitter almonds with a spoonful of water; then mix four ounces of butter, four eggs, two spoonfuls of cream warm with butter, one of brandy, a little nutmeg, and sugar to taste. Butter some cups, half fill, and bake the pudding.—Serve with butter, wine, and sugar.

Baked Almond Pudding.—Beat fine four ounces of almonds, four or five ditto, with a little wine, yolks of six eggs, peel of two lemons grated, six ounces of butter, near a quart of cream, and juice of one lemon. When well mixed, bake it half an hour, with paste round dish.

Bread and Butter Pudding.—Slice bread, spread with butter, and lay it in a dish with currants between each layer; and sliced citron, orange, or lemon; if to be very nice, pour over an unboiled custard of milk, and two or three eggs, two hours at least, before it is to be baked.

Orange Pudding.—Grate the rind of an orange; put to it six ounces of fresh butter, six or eight ounces of lump sugar pounded; beat them all in a mortar, and add as you do it, the whole of eight eggs well beaten and strained; scrape a raw apple, and mix with the rest; put a paste at the bottom and sides of the dish, and over the orange mixture put cross bars of paste. It will bake in half an hour.

An excellent Lemon Pudding.—Beat the yolks of four eggs; add four ounces of white sugar, the rind of a lemon being rubbed with some lumps of it to take the essence, then peel, and beat it in a mortar with the juice of a large lemon, and mix all with four or five ounces of butter warmed. Put a crust into a shallow dish, nick the edges and put the above into it. When served, turn the pudding out of the dish.

Baked Apple Pudding.—Pare and quarter four large apples; boil them tender with the rind of a lemon, in so little water that, when done, none may remain; beat them quite fine in a mortar; add the crumb of a small roll, four ounces of butter, melted; the yolks of five and whites of three eggs, juice of half a lemon, and sugar to taste; beat all together, and lay it in a dish with paste.

Little Bread Pudding.—Steep the crumbs of bread in about a pint of warm milk; when soaked beat six eggs, whites and yolks, and mix with the bread, two ounces of butter warmed, sugar, orange-flower water, a spoonful of brandy, a little nutmeg, and a tea-cupful of cream. Beat all well, and bake in a tea cup buttered. If currants are chosen, a quarter of a pound is sufficient; if not they are good without, or you may put in orange or lemon candy. Serve with pudding sauce.

A Dutch Rice Pudding.—Soak four ounces of rice in warm water half an hour; drain the latter from it, and throw it into a stew pan, with half a pint of milk, a half stick of cinnamon, and simmer till tender. When cold add four eggs well beaten, two ounces of butter melted in a tea cupful of cream; and put into it three ounces of sugar, a quarter of a nutmeg, and a good piece of lemon peel.

Put a light puff paste into the dish, and bake in a quick oven.—*Am. Farmer.*

From the Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 20, 1840.

A packet ship in from Havre gives us dates from Paris to Jan. 7th or 8th, with later news from Africa and the East. The French are recovering the ground they have lost in Africa, and the Arabs have been repulsed in several conflicts. December 31, a French column at Belida attacked the Arabs and completely put them to route. The French in Africa are quite elated over these victories.

The subject of a *reply* to the address of the King has been for some time a matter of debate in the French Chambers, but one was about to be agreed upon flattering to the King, and coinciding in his course of policy. His foreign policy was approved, and the good feeling and unity of action between France and England were expressively dwelt upon. Mr. VILLEMAIN, in reply to the attacks of the Duke de NOAILLES, said that the alliance of England was one of the bases of the safety of Europe, and of universal liberty. This is a new tongue in France.

There is no new feature in the Eastern question. Russia has declared war against Khiva or Chiva, not *China*, as stated in some of the accounts. This is supposed, by the English papers, to be a movement towards checkmating the British in Afghanistan.

It is stated now, positively, that the Queen was to have been married February 10.

The cotton market at Havre had been rather unsettled, but holders were showing more firmness. A decline, however, was anticipated on account of the abundance of the American crop.

There is a story afloat, as having come to England in a letter from Calcutta, that the English and Portuguese residents at Macao had been expelled by the Chinese from the town. That the English were expelled, we have before heard, but the statement as to the Portuguese is doubtful.

Our rivers are breaking up. The Connecticut is open, and navigable to Hartford.—The Hudson is known to be open as far as Poughkeepsie, and is presumed to be open to Albany. Steam navigation will soon be resumed on all sides. We have not had a Northern mail since Sunday.

Exchange on England may be quoted at 108. Several packets are yet due. The Patrick Henry, to sail 7th proximo, is the only Liverpool packet now in port.

The packets from England are bringing in little or nothing. The Sheridan had scarcely any thing but ballast; but the packets out are full, and over full. The freight of the Garrick out will be, it is said, three thousand pounds sterling! She takes tea, corn, flour, cotton, flax seed, &c. Tea is now going to England constantly in our ships.

The opening of our river, with the accounts from Europe, are quite unsettling our flour market, and it may be some time before prices will be established. The opening of the river and canal will let loose the interior upon stores, and only an active foreign demand, such as we are not likely to have, can keep up prices.

GEN. JACKSON OUT FOR GEN. HARRISON.

It is stated that Gen. Jackson, who has been on a visit to New Orleans, on his way home, and while at Jackson, Mississippi, publicly declared himself in favor of the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency.—There is plausibility in the report, as it is natural that an old soldier, who has done his country great service in the field, and who has for that service been elected to the highest station by that country, should desire to see another old soldier of like claims, receive like honors and station at the hands of the same people.—*Indiana Journal.*

St. Louis Exchange Destroyed!—Fire Raging!—The St. Louis Exchange, with its magnificent dome—cost $1,700,000, is, at the hour we write, one mass of ruins.—The fire broke out this morning at 4½ o'clock, in the fifth story, from the sparks escaping through a cracked chimney. The keeper of the Hotel had been shown this flaw in the chimney, it is said, some days ago.

The fire is still raging—the surrounding buildings have caught, and there is no telling where the flames will be arrested.—Particulars hereafter.—*New Orleans True American, of Feb. 11.*

The Ball Rolls on.—The Whigs of Montgomery, Alabama, held a meeting a few days ago, to give their response to the Harrisburg nomination. H. W. HILLIARD, Esq. the able and eloquent delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, made a powerful address to the meeting. "Will ye," exclaimed he, "by a cordial and enthusiastic support of HARRISON and TYLER, rescue the country from the nerveless hands that now pollute and disgrace it?" "We will," shouted five hundred Patriots. *And they will.*

Whigism vs. Van Burenism:—Who can regard the following fact without discerning clearly the decline of the Van Buren cause? What *all* goes!

Mr. Van Buren's native county sends 3 Whig members to the Assembly; his native district sends three Whig Senators—his native State has declared three times for the good Whig cause.

The Hard Times.—The Savannah Telegraph states that the young ladies of that State who sue for breach of promise cases, complain that they don't get half as much awarded them as formerly, when the times were brisk and money plenty. One young lady in particular, who follows the business of sueing young men for a living, says she cannot carry it on any longer.

Good.—It is proposed in Philadelphia to establish an asylum for drunkards.—*Baltimore Sun.*

This is no more than justice. The people of Philadelphia have authorized hundreds of manufactories for drunkards; and having thus created them, should not evade the obligation of taking care of them.

From the [illegible].

The [illegible] why office holders make war upon credit, and cry out for an exclusive metallic currency, is purely selfish. They profit largely by the fluctuations and embarrassments their anarchical and revolutionary conduct produces. By making specie an article of merchandize, they appreciate its market value. [illegible] Van Buren's salary if specie had continued as high as it was a month or two ago, would be increased to 27,500. He is entitled to $25,000 per annum. By running specie up to 10 cents above its ordinary value he increases his salary, which is paid in specie, at that rate per cent. Office-holders therefore get a good quid pro quo for their loco-focoism. The sums exacted from the people in one year by the office-holders, we mean those only included under the civil and diplomatic list, cannot be far from half a million of dollars above the sum allowed by law!

Take the Cabinet, for example. The Secretary of War, of State, of the Navy, of the Treasury, the Post Master General, and the Attorney General, each are allowed $6,000 a year. During a part of the last year their salaries have been worth $6,600! And so with all the other office-holders, who, in the aggregate, receive several millions!

Thus, the people may see at a glance, one of the strongest reasons why office-holders go for the Sub-treasury, and against the credit system.

THE POOR MAN'S CAPITAL.

"A system of credit, acted on with caution and sound judgment, is not only wise and judicious, but indispensable to an enlightened business community. *The honesty, industry, and capacity of a poor man is his only capital, and unless it gives him credit where he is known, there is little practical difference between the condition of the honest and the dishonest, the capable and the ignorant man. The station of men in society, on the opposite principle, would be fixed by their birth, and merit would be regarded as a worthless qualification.* This is not the doctrine of Nature, or of our Declaration of Independence and American system of government."

The above beautiful as well as just sentiment we extract from Gov. Porter's Message. Who does not feel the truth of every syllable which is here uttered?—Credit is, emphatically, the honest poor man's capital; and they who assail credit, and seek its overthrow assail one of the strongest motives to virtue. Freemen of Michigan! The men at present in power at Washington seek to uproot credit, and, by so doing, to place the honest poor man upon the same footing with the worthless knave. Can you give such men your support? Or will you not rather cast your votes for Harrison, who is himself poor, and who can, therefore, sympathise with those who are poor with him?—*Detroit Daily Adv.*

To the Victors, &c.—We perceive that the appointment of William Selden, as Treasurer of the United States, in place of John Campbell, removed, has been confirmed by the Senate. This is so glaring an instance of official malversation, that the Press should speak out; though occurrences of the kind are so frequent, that they almost cease to excite surprise.

Mr. Selden, a man of great personal popularity, was in possession of a lucrative office at Richmond. It was thought that he might, possibly, be elected to Congress from that District, and solicitations were accordingly made to him. But said Mr. Selden, I cannot afford to part with my office, however desirous I am to serve the party. Oh! responds the agent of the President (as we may suppose) do you resign and run for Congress, and if you are not elected, ample provision will be made for you otherwise. Mr. Selden listens to the tempter, resigns his Registership, canvasses the District for Congress, is beaten, and forthwith, Mr. Campbell is removed from the Treasuryship of the United States and Mr. Selden takes his place! And this is only one case out of *many*, where proof positive, almost, can be adduced, of the interference of the Executive with the purity of the Elective franchise. Let the people remember, that the proper corrective of this, and all other abuses of Government, is in the ballot-box.—*Ral. Register.*

Calling on Hercules.—In the annual message of the President to Congress, he made a great parade about the condition of the country, as being so prosperous and healthy. Gen. Thompson, of S. C. in his admirable review of that Message, denounced the reasoning of the President as fallacious and broadly asserted that his statements were not to be relied on. He moreover predicted, that in less than six months, a new batch of Treasury notes would be called for. He was soundly rated by the Administration Press for his audacity, but mark the sequel! Only about two months have elapsed, and the President and his Secretary have called upon Congress to provide means for meeting an anticipated deficiency in the Treasury, notwithstanding their *boasted economy*; not only so, but no time is to be lost, in providing ways and means!—*Ral. Register.*

A Corpse going to a Ball.—You recollect the first day of January, 1840. It was a bitter cold day. It was cold as far south as the city of New York, and up here in the country where I am writing, it was terribly severe. You could not ride far against the wind without being exposed to freezing. I have heard of two cases of death by cold on that day in this region, and of another case in which the sufferer was saved by great exertion, when at the point of perishing. The night of that day was to be observed, as is usual here, by a new Year's ball. Invitations had been extended for many miles around, and a great gathering of the young, and gay, and thoughtless was expected. Extensive preparations had been made for the evening of merriment and glee, and merry hearts beat quickly in anticipation of the pleasures of the scene. None was happier in the thought of coming joy than [illegible] who took her seat in the sleigh, by the side of her partner for the evening, and set out for a ride of [illegible] miles, to join the dance. She was young and gay, and the charms of youth and beauty never were lovelier than when dressed for that New Year's ball. Of course, too thinly clad for the season, and especially for that dreadful day, she had not gone far before she complained of being cold, very cold; but their anxiety to reach the end of their ride in time to be present at the opening of the dance, induced them to hurry onward without stopping by the way. Not long after this complaining she said that she felt perfectly comfortable, was now quite warm and that there was no necessity of delay on her account.—They reached, at length, the house where the company were gathering; the young man leaped from the sleigh, and extended his hand to assist her out, but she did not offer hers; he spoke to her, but she answered not; she was dead—stone dead—frozen stiff—a corpse on the way to a ball. —*Correspondent of New York Observer.*

Charlotte:

Thursday, March 5, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

REMOVAL.

Our Office is removed to the new building, on the corner of the second square East of the Court-House. We shall be soon prepared to wait on all who may want Printing of any kind done.

☞ The following persons were elected on Monday last, as Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, for the ensuing year:

DAN ALEXANDER,
JAS. H. ORR,
W. W. ELMS,
JAS. A. JOHNSTON,
T. J. HOLTON.

ON HARRISON, ON.

It is highly gratifying to us to have to state, that the prospect of Gen. Harrison's election is very flattering indeed. A gentleman lately from the North, and who had an opportunity of ascertaining somewhat of public sentiment, is confidently of the opinion that Gen. Harrison is certain to be elected. Roll along that ball.

☞ We understand that some of the Vanites about here have been parading about an old paper of ours containing an article having expression relative to Gen. Harrison, which is now attempted to be used to his prejudice. We have no recollection of what was published at that time, but we are confident nothing was published that we need be afraid to publish it again! As soon as we have time we will refer to this subject again.

☞ The interference of office-holders in the freedom of elections and in the freedom of thought and discussion which is guaranteed to every citizen, has long been a subject of just complaint on the part of the opposition, and it seems that the evil instead of being mitigated by a long course of hostility becomes more aggravated, at least more apparent, as the fortunes of the administration becomes more critical. An instance occurred in our village a few days since, which fully illustrates this truth.—A citizen was threatened with a lawsuit on some contract made with the Mint establishment in this place, unless he ceased his abuse of the "powers that be." It was certainly a gross insult to a very respectable man—and argues strongly that the proscriptive spirit of the administration is likely to visit our region.

THE PROSPECT.

The Loco Focos throughout the country are practising the principles of the boy who whistled whilst passing a grave yard for the purpose of keeping his courage up. Certain predictions and reiterated assertions, both loud and long, that Gen. Harrison cannot be elected! salute our ears at every corner. Words, however, should be taken for what they are worth, actions speak the truth. Should you see an office holder hunting diligently amongst files of musty old newspapers! and should you hear him exclaim triumphantly *I have found it!* (a letter from Gen. Harrison declaring that men should not be deprived of office for opinion's sake) what would be your conclusion? Would you believe this office holder sincere in the declaration that Gen. Harrison cannot be elected? We will see.

☞ We understand that one day last week a Loco Foco leader was pretty decently corrected by a Whig in this place. The assertion had been made by the Loco Foco that Gen. Harrison voted for the Alien and Sedition Laws and that he had the documents in his house to prove it.—This coming to the ears of a Whig the question was asked whether he had made the assertion, when it was reiterated. After some conversation relative to the truth of this assertion he was forced to admit that he was wrong. Now here an assertion has been made at variance with truth and had it not been met and contradicted at the start would no doubt have been extensively circulated. At the time these laws were passed Gen. Harrison was not in Congress, which can be proved. Even admitting him to have been in Congress he would not have been permitted to vote as delegates are not permitted to exercise that privilege, Ohio being a territory at that time.

RUTHLESS PROSCRIPTION.

Intelligence has reached this City, entirely to be relied on, that Gen. Beverly Daniel, Marshal of the District, is about to be removed from office, by Mr. Van Buren! When we adverted a short time since, to the fact, that the Marshall had appointed so large a proportion of Administration men, as Deputies, under the Census Act, we supposed it would be quite a feather in his cap, in the eyes of Mr. Van Buren. But it seems because he did not choose *all* of them from the ranks of the faithful, he is to be *ostracised*. If this be not the reason for his removal, we are at a loss to conceive one. It is well known, there never was a more faithful Officer.—Receiving his appointment under Mr. Jefferson's Administration, in 1808, Gen. Daniel has enjoyed in uninterrupted succession, the unbounded confidence of every President down to the present period; and his character is beyond the reproach of even the basest calumniator. He was the cherished friend of the illustrious Marshall—that great and good man, who for purity and wisdom, has left no equal behind. But what matters it, that Gen. Daniel can boast of a long life of faithful public service, and honorable private repute? He is guilty of the "damning sin" of exercising his *own* judgment, in the affairs of his office, and must, "for so worthy a cause," be doomed to the political guillotine. We doubt whether, in the official conduct of any Officer under the Government, so little to condemn can be found, as in that of the gentleman whose case is now under consideration. Who ever heard of any delinquency in discharging the functions of his office? Examine the records of the Federal Court, for the thirty-two years that he has been Marshal, and you will find *no amercement* for duties neglected. Enquire at the proper Department at Washington, and you will find his accounts always regularly settled at the proper periods. But all this would not suffice. Mr. Van Buren *has* the power, and he is determined that those who will not "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee," shall *feel* it.

This *vampyre* spirit of REFORM, having glutted its cormorant appetite to satiety with the blood of victims at the North, has turned the full broad glare of its basilisk glance upon the South. Well, let it come! We shall see whether the plain Republican people of North Carolina, will sanction a course of policy so abhorrent to every generous feeling—so well calculated to stifle all independence, and to encourage that vile spirit of watching for the strong side, already spreading like a pestilence throughout the land.

The successor of Gen. Daniel is Westley Jones, Esq. of this county. It is due to him to say, that he united in remonstrances to the President, against the removal of the present incumbent; from the double conviction, no doubt, that the step was uncalled for, and would seriously injure the Administration. AND IT WILL DO SO.—*Raleigh Register.*

Daniel Webster's Opinion of William H Harrison.—Mr. Webster, when asked in 1835 if he would be placed on the same ticket with General Harrison, replied, "I cannot be *guilty* of any act that shall in the remotest degree, tend to the elevation of a man to the Presidency, who is *justly the scorn and ridicule of his foes, and the pity and contempt of his friends.*"

The preceding paragraph has been extensively circulated in the administration prints. We are authorized to say, as we now do most emphatically, that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion in the above paragraph respecting Mr. Webster's opinions of General Harrison. The statement is unqualifiedly false.—*Nat. Intell.*

THE FARMER OF NORTH BEND.—Some gentlemen, a few days since, visited the veteran, at North Bend, and found him flail in hand, thrashing out wheat in his barn. This is the man whom office-holders affect to despise. He is the people's man, for he is one of them. He will *thresh* the little magician out of his magic next November.—*Louisville Gaz.*

There's Aristocracy for you, with a vengeance. What say the plain Republicans of North Carolina to it, as contrasted with Mr. Van Buren's Democracy?—*Ral. Reg.*

Harrison and the Log Cabins.—The Madison Republican Banner, of late date, has the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in the north part of Indiana, engaged in the collection of furs and peltries, to a citizen of Madison: "I have not visited a *log cabin* or a hunter's camp, since the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention, and informed the farmer, in his cabin, of the fact, or the hunter in his camp, that the former did not take off his rusty hat, and the latter his fox-skin cap, and huzza for the 'Hero of the Thames and Tippecanoe.'" The letter adds that the soil of northern Indiana is not congenial to the growth of modern locofocoism, and that Harrison and Tyler will sweep the Wabash with a large majority.

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of Rhode Island, has had the exclusion of the *New Jersey* members of *Congress* from their seats under consideration, and a report made by Mr. Robbins to that body, which contained the following resolutions which was adopted.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, for and behalf of this State, protest against the power exercised by the House of Representatives, in Congress, in the case of the New Jersey election of Representatives, to the 26th Congress, as a violation of the right of that State; and which right she held in common with all other States in this Union; and which act, if to stand as authority and precedent, puts in jeopardy the same right in all the said States.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution and preamble be, by his Excellency, the Governor of this State, transmitted to his excellency, the Governor of New Jersey.

RUMORED *withdrawal* OF VAN BUREN.—The Washington *correspondent* of the U. S. Gazette says, it is rumored that an attempt will be made to induce Mr. Van Buren to withdraw, in favor of Buchanan or Benton, in consequence of its having been discovered that the former cannot get the vote of Pennsylvania. We do not believe that the plan will be carried into effect; for it would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of defeat. We have very little doubt that many of the party would be glad to get rid of Van Buren if it could be done with safety.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

New York vs. the Sub Treasury.—The Anti-Sub Treasury Resolutions from the House passed the Senate of New York on Thursday, by a vote of 16 Yeas to 9 Nays. Being slightly amended, they were returned to the House, and immediately passed that body by a vote of 92 to 7. Thus decidedly speaks the Empire State against the sub-Treasury scheme of the Spoils' party.

Henry Clay.—Mr. Clay, accompanied by Mr. Wise, is on a visit to the scene of his youth. He arrived at Richmond on Friday evening and was received in the most gratifying manner by a tremendous concourse of citizens who had assembled at the railroad *depot* to await his coming. He and Mr. Wise were accompanied by the crowd to the Powhatan House, where he was introduced to that body of the People by B. W. Leigh, Esq.—*Ral. Reg.*

A Poser.—A new Paper has been lately established at Charleston, S. C. entitled the "Southern Medium and Impress of the times," and takes strong ground in favor of Harrison and Tyler. It makes the following challenge "to the friends of Martin Van Buren," which is a poser:

"We will give a basket of the best Champaign that can be furnished in Charleston, if any friend of Mr. Van Buren will prove by a reference to the Journals of either Congress or the Legislature of New-York *that he ever brought forward and carried through a single act* of a public character, worthy the distinction of an *eminent* statesman.

The Loco Foco Party.—Do the Loco Focos presume to talk to the Whigs about Hartford Convention Federalism? Let them read the following from the "Hartford Patriot:"

"We assert boldly, without the fear of contradiction, that every individual of the Loco Foco party in this City, who considers himself a leader and one of the Regency, (with perhaps two exceptions) formerly acted with the Federal party, IN FAVOR OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION AND IN OPPOSITION TO THE LATE WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN!!"

Congressional Statistics.—The oldest individual in the House of Representatives is John Quincy Adams; the youngest, Edward Stanly, of this State. The *largest* person in Congress is Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, who weighs over four hundred pounds. The number of *new* Members in the House is 122, and the number of Lawyers, 152.

The Madisonian states that when Gen. Jackson's Presidential campaign opened, the first demonstration of popular favor and success was made in Pittsburg, Penn., the same town which has recently elected the Harrison candidate for Mayor by seven hundred majority.—*Ral. Reg.*

SLAVE INDEMNIFICATION.

Payment, (says the New York American) has actually been made by the British Government for the slaves wrecked from American coasting vessels, at Bermuda, and liberated by English law.

We have from Washington a copy of the correspondence between the two Governments communicated to the Senate, and the sum of 23,000*l*. was voted for this purpose by the House of Commons, on the 5th of August, as Mr. Stevenson says, "without a division, and after little debate."

Lord Palmerston, however, in a letter of 2d May, announcing the purpose of the Cabinet to recommend such an appropriation, refers Mr. Stevenson "to the correspondence which has already passed between them on this subject, *for the reasons which will prevent the British Government from admitting, either now or thereafter, any claim for compensation in respect to slaves thrown within British jurisdiction, after the period when slavery was abolished in the British dominions.*"

The Legislature of Tennessee adjourned on the 1st ultimo. The resolution mentioned for the removal of the seat of government, was rescinded before the adjournment.

Supreme Court.—The following Opinions have been delivered.

Ruffin, Ch. J. in Wm. B. Jones, Admr. of John L. Ward v. John A. Green, from Warren; Judgment below reversed. Alex. Pickard and others v. Thomas Brewer from Orange; bill dismissed with costs.

Gaston, Judge, in James Moore v. Benton Insley from Orange. The Plaintiff may have a right, if he choose, to have an account of the Estate of Wm. D. Dickey, in the hands of the Defendant, Admr. applicable as assets to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff, after allowing this retainer to the Defendant for the full amount of his own loss. He may elect to do so at any time, within the first 20 days of the next Term. If he do not so elect, the bill to stand dismissed with costs. Claiborne Watson v. Edmond W. Osborne, from Guilford; bill dismissed with costs. State v. Benjamin M. Enloe and others, from Haywood; judgment below affirmed.

Daniel, Judge, in Den and Wm. Pentland v. Fen and Jacob B. Stuart, from Haywood; Judgment below affirmed. A. P. Sessoms and others v. E. Sessoms, Exr. and others, from Halifax; Decree for Complainant.

Ruffin, Ch. J. in State, v. Peter R. Swink and John E. Swink, from Rowan; Judgment below affirmed. State v. John Hoover, from Iredell; Judgment below affirmed. Guilford Tally v. Martha Tally, from Warren; Bill dismissed at the costs of the Plaintiffs.

Daniel, Judge, in *Doe* on dem. of Luke Huggins v. Roe and Jonathan Kitichum and others, from Onslow; new trial granted. Robert Love v. Gates and Single, from Buncombe; new trial granted. Joseph Nunnerlin v. Charles Burmingham, from Anson; bill dismissed.

Gaston, Judge, in Elizabeth Payne v. Anthony Sale and wife and others, from Granville; Judgment below affirmed. J. J. Hoyt and others v. Robert Rich, from Rutherford; new trial granted. Sarah L. Thompson, v. Jane McDonnel, Ex'rx, from Rockingham. The Report of the Commissioners confirmed, after being corrected as to the excess of commissions allowed R. McDonnel; and it is decreed that the defendant, Jane McDonnel, pay the costs.

Ruffin, C. J., delivered the Opinion of the Court in Betts v. Franklin and others from Wake, directing the Court below to dismiss the appeal, and issue a *procedendo*. Also, in Hough v. Martin, *et. al.* from Anson affirming the decree of the Court of Equity. Also, in Norwood, v. Marrow, *et. al.* from Granville, ordering a new trial.

Daniel, J., delivered the Opinion of the Court, in Charles adm. v. Elliott, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, J., delivered the Opinion of the Court, in Stiner v. Dunnavant *et. al.* from Warren, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Person v. Daniel, in Equity, from Anson, directing an account. Also, in Utley v. Rollins, in Equity, from Chatham, directing the Bill to be dismissed. —*Raleigh Register.*

From the National Intelligencer.

A few anecdotes occurred at the Whig meeting in this city on Saturday last, which seem to be quite ominous of the coming result of the political campaign of the present year, 1840. They turned chiefly on the fact of so many original and ardent Jackson men making their appearance in the Whig ranks at this auspicious ceremony under the very noses of the men in power, who have followed the footsteps with the reckless impetuosity of uncontrolled, ungoverned steam pressure. The singular circumstances in the very focus of Executive patronage being remarked to one of them by an original Whig, the quondam Jacksonian replied that it was a good sign of the final triumph of truth over error—that it was in perfect good keeping with the very fundamental principles of Christianity itself, which would have but few converts if repenting sinners were rejected—that the army of Christ was greatly strengthened by the recruits of penitents—and that there would be but few saints in Heaven if they were cast out; he therefore hoped that the original Whigs would give a kind reception to these new recruits, and know how to appreciate their *accession* to work and do service in the good cause of "*old '76 revived.*"

May God send a rapid accession of Jackson and Van Buren penitents to the good Whig and Conservative cause throughout the land!

A PENITENT JACKSON MAN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Gulnare*, Captain *Burnham*, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday, from London, having sailed from the Downs on the 4th January, being three days later than the ship *Courtenay*, at Savannah, and seven days later than our advices by way of New York. Captain Burnham has brought neither papers nor letters, all the letters having been put on board of the packet-ship *Sampson*, which sailed on the 1st January for New York.

Captain B. reports that *neither the steam ship Great Western nor British Queen would depart for this country until spring*, in consequence of the damages sustained on their last trips from the United States. The packet-ships from England for the United States were coming out nearly empty.

The Chinee Bug.—Serious fears are entertained of alarming damage to the crops this year, from the ravages of this detestable little insect. We are informed by a farmer from a neighboring county, that they have been found in immense numbers between the bark and trunk of fallen and decaying trees, on fence rails, and under the bark of cypress trees in swamps.—They are as thin as paper, and almost transparent, but on the application of heat, exhibit immediate signs of vitality. Can no plan be fallen upon to exterminate them? We shall be glad to hear from any one who can suggest a feasible scheme to get rid of them.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A Warning.—A sad accident occurred in the neighborhood of Bethania, Stokes county, on the 7th inst. A young man by the name of Richard Glenn, being at a horse race and somewhat intoxicated attempted to run a mare through the path. When about half way through the mare "flew the track" and threw her rider violently against a tree, injuring him so badly that he died within a day or two.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

A Milliner cheating the Post office.—A Boston milliner who purchased a bill of goods in New York, and wished to advise the house of their safe arrival directed a newspaper to the seller, addressed to "John G a r i g o Smith." Translated, Garigo means—Goods All Reached In Good Order.

Industry will make a purse, and frugality will give you strings to it. This purse will cost you nothing. Draw the strings as frugality directs, and you will always find a penny at the bottom.

Bermuda papers of the 8th ultimo, received at Charleston state that the British Government schooner Skipjack, well known for years in the West Indies, &c. in her successful captures, has sent into Bermuda the Portuguese slaver Ulysses, taken off Africa, with 250 slaves on board, chiefly between 8 and 16 years of age.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEBRUARY 26.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a [illegible]	Feathers,	46
do Apple,	37 a 45	Iron,	5½ a [illegible]
Bacon,	10 a	Molasses,	30 a 35
Beeswax,	a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	$2½ a 2¾
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	90 a
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Wool,	17 a 20

CHERAW—FEBRUARY 14.

Bacon,	11 a 12	Iron,	$5½ a 6¼
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	45 a 50
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	[illegible] a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	5 a 6
Cotton,	7 a 8¼	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	62½ a	Salt, in sacks,	$3½ a $3¾
Flour,	$4½ a 5	do bushel,	$1¼ a $1½
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

CAMDEN—FEBRUARY 29.

Bacon,	10 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	6 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 5
Bagging,	18 a 27	Molasses,	45 a 56
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	5 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sack,	$3½ a
Corn,	75 a 80	do bulk,	$1 a 1¼
Flour,	4½ a 5½	Tallow,	10 a 12½

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 26.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62 a 87
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	40 a 50
Bacon, round,	12 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	$6 a 7
Butter, country,	16 a 18	do English,	$5 a 6
Cotton,	5 a 7½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$10 a 16	Molasses, Cuba	45 a 50
Flour, country,	$7 a 8	do. N. O.	50 a 62½

CHARLESTON—FEBRUARY 22.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Lard,	10 a 11
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 23	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a [illegible]
Cotton, upland	6½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7½
Coffee,	8 a 11½	Rice,	$3¼ a $3½
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, sacks,	$1½ a 00
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5¼ a 00	do T. Island	30 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 9½
Molasses, Cuba	20 a [illegible]	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
do N. O.	24 a 27	Teas,	45 a $1½

TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a SHOP at his residence 5 miles from Charlotte, on the Mason Ferry Road, and will be thankful for patronage at reduced prices, (as the times are hard.)

A. GRAHAM.

Mecklenburg co., March 4, 1840. 23tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable Superior Court for the County of Mecklenburg, I will sell on the 20th of March next,

2 Likely Negroes,

the property of Ira Alexander, (lunatic,) at the late residence of said Alexander. I will also rent at the same time and place, the Plantation of said Alexander.

LAIRD H. HARRIS, *Guardian.*

Feb 27, 1840. t25

Bacon! Bacon!!

20,000 LBS of prime heavy BACON for Sale. Call at the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Sandry.

WM. S. NORMENT.

March 3, 1840. t25

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are now receiving at the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Sandry, a good assortment of

Groceries and Liquors.

Also, for sale

Bacon, Flour, Meal & Lard.

Low for Cash.

NORMENT & LAWING.

March 3, 1840. t25

ATTENTION!

Independent Greys.

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to law, in Summer Uniform.

By order the Captain,
F. M. ROSS, *O. S.*

March 3, 1840.

$5 REWARD.

LEFT the subscriber, living in Providence Settlement, on the 24th instant, a negro woman named MARIA, between 25 and 30 years of age. She is a likely smart wench, and when spoken to, generally smiles, her front teeth is out, she has a small scar on her face, very black completed and had on when she left a cotton frock and took with her some other clothes. I have reason to believe she was persuaded away by some dishonest person. Said negro belongs to the heirs of Ambrose Bozzell and was hired to me for twelve months.

JAS. GRIBBLE.

Feb. 29, 1840. 23tf

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 23, 1840. 17tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

JOHN C. CALHOUN MY JO.

A COMIC POLITICAL SONG.

Tune "*John Anderson my Jo.*"

John C. Calhoun my Jo John, I am sorry for your fate,
You've nullify'd the Tariff laws, you've nullify'd your state;
You've nullify'd your party, John, and principles, you know,
And now you've nullify'd yourself, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

Oh! John, how could you look into the face of Henry Clay?
The glory of the Western World and of the World away;
You called yourself his "master," John, but that can ne'er be so,
For he "would not own you *for a slave*," John C. Calhoun my Jo.

The Father of the Tariff, John, and Patron of the Arts,
He seeks to build his country up in spite of foreign parts;
And Harrison will soon upset the little Van & Co.
And renovate the Ship of State, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

John C. Calhoun my Jo John, ambition in despair
Once made you nullify the *whole*, the half of it to share;
The "whole hog now you've gone," John, with Kendall, Blair & Co.
But "you've got the wrong sow by the ear," John C. Calhoun my Jo.

American mechanics, John, will never sell their votes
For Mint drops or for Treasury bills, or even British coats;
They want no English coaches, John, while servants they forego,
For their carriage is of Yankee stamp, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

Oh! John he is a slippery blade with whom you've got to deal,
He'll pass between your clutches too, just like a living eel;
You think he'll *recommend* you, John, but Van will ne'er do so,
For he wants the fishes for himself, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

John C. Calhoun my Jo John, if this you dare to doubt,
Go ask the *Living Skeleton*, who deals his secrets out,
His favorites are mark'd John, the mark you cannot too,
And you'll soon repent the bargain made, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

This is a dirty business, John, go wash your little hands,
And never bow your knee again to cunning Van's commands;
"How you are off for soap," John, I cannot say I know,
But "your mother does not know you're out," John C. Calhoun my Jo.

The brave sons of the South, John, will never own you more,
And Benton's Mint drops will not save—you're rotten to the core;
The People will no power, John, on such as you bestow,
And you've jump'd your final somerset, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

John C. Calhoun my Jo John, you'll ride with little Van,
From yonder *Whited Sepulchre*, with all his motly clan;
The journey will be long, John, now mind I tell you so,
For they never can return again, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

Then better men my Jo John, our sad affairs will fix,
Republicans in principle, the Whigs of Seventy-Six,
The offices they'll purge, John, Swartwouters all will go,
And sycophantic fellows too, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

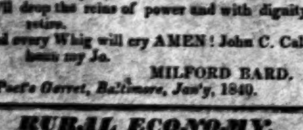
The farmer of North Bend, John, will plough the weed away,
And the terror of Tecumseh then will gain another day;
America will flourish John, mechanics find employ,
And our merchants will rejoice indeed, John C. Calhoun my Jo.

John C. Calhoun my Jo John when one *term* shall expire,
He'll drop the reins of power and with dignity retire,
And every Whig will cry AMEN! John C. Calhoun my Jo.

MILFORD BARD.

Poet's Garret, Baltimore, Jan'y, 1840.

RURAL ECONOMY.



From the Carolina Planter.

GEOLOGY—(CONTINUED.)

Chemical science has demonstrated that the composition of the *primary* or *primitive* rocks is chiefly of six substances, *silica*, or the matter of rock crystal, *alumina*, or pure clay, iron, lime, magnesia and potash. Silica when crystallized in a pure form, is called *quartz*, and when coloured by various metallic substances, has different mineralogical names, as *amethyst, Scotch pebble, agate, &c.* The ingredient of the primitive rocks *mica*, is composed of silica, (sand) 43, oxide of iron, (rust of iron) 22 clay, 11½, potash, 10, magnesia, 9 parts. The *Feldspar* consists of *silica* 60, clay 22, and potash 14.

These are the materials of primitive soils, and with the addition of *primitive limestone* (marble) compose all the primitive soils.—The proportions of the constituents vary in the different primary rocks, and *augite* and *hornblende*, which sometimes have the place of mica, contain no other substance but those described. *Hornblende* has silica 42, ox. iron 30, clay 12, lime 10—and *Augite* has silica 54, lime 22, magnesia 12, ox. iron 10.

Primitive Limestone is the purest crystalline form of Limestone, and is the hardest and best adapted to use for building, statuary, &c. The finer grained varieties are the beautiful Parian Marbles, so celebrated for statuary—The coarser kinds form the materials extensively applied for buildings in countries where they are found; and are also used for the produce of Lime—commonly known as Stone Lime. This Limestone consists of 56 per cent. of Lime, and 44 of Carbonic Acid.

In the soils formed from the abrasion and breaking down of the primitive rocks, [illegible] the point that no organic remains of vegetables or animals are found. It is generally considered by Chemists that the presence of vegetable matter is necessary in a soil to render it productive—that clay and sand alone will not allow any plant to grow without vegetable or animal matter, but that a little vegetable or animal matter added to furnish food for the plant, (carbonaceous matter) will make a productive soil—Although there be no vegetable matter in primitive rocks, the Limestone supplies the place by yielding 44 per cent. of Carbonic Acid which is the source whence the plant produces Carbon. And here let the planter notice the beautiful provision of nature which scientific knowledge has brought to light.—Let him reflect on the elements here brought together in the simplest form of combination, and he is obliged to see some need of an acquaintance with Geology and Chemistry to help him to know the soil upon which he daily treads, and from which he derives his support. The mechanic studies the composition, and texture of the materials upon which he works—the professional man studies the characters and properties of the substances he applies to relieve suffering humanity—but the farmer leaves to learned men, the *book knowledge* of the structure and composition of his materials upon which he acts, and contents himself with the knowledge that there is something in good land to bring a crop, if he has a good season—and that after his land is worked out, he can get more somewhere else.

Should these things be?—ought not a planter to consider the means of improving his estate? and is not the surest means to go to the first principles of knowledge and study the constitution of his soil?

Book knowledge is needed—scientific men can analyse, and practical men can apply and give results to benefit the farmer, in many different ways. Let the call of the farmer be "Give us knowledge, give us understanding," and let the scientific man publish his discoveries; and good will arise from so doing.

Among the rocks subordinate to the primary, and not so extensively distributed as those enumerated, are the serpentine class—*Magnesian*. They are characterized chemically by containing *Magnesia*, which gives them a soapy feeling.

Serpentine is a beautiful rock, presenting some shade of green, mixed with white, yellow, brown, or red, and derives its name from a fanciful arrangement of the colours, bearing some resemblance to the skin of a serpent. It is glossy, though usually having a dull unctuous appearance—it takes a good polish, but does not retain it on exposure. It is used as an ornamental building material in many countries; and when intermixed with Limestone, forms the handsome *Verd Antique*. The others of the Magnesian class are but little used, and containing Magnesia, are to be particularly observed by the farmer, as that ingredient is considered as rendering soils barren.

The primary rocks constitute the highest mountains, and generally are considered as unfavourable to vegetation. Their extreme hardness—declivities, constant washing and slow decomposition doom them to form uncertain soils. The mosses and lichens growing on their sides decay and form the nutritive matter needed in the soil; water setting in fissures and freezing, breaks off masses—the influence of air, water, heat and light assist in the process of disintegration—and the wearing down of these rocks gives the soil for vegetation. There being no vegetable and animal matter in these rocks, the soil is not a lasting one; and being composed of materials through which water percolates freely, and which do not retain heat, the soil is not one to be valued, except where means are employed to improve it. In the valleys alone, which receive the washings and debris of the surface of the hills, the culture is productive. Most of the barren regions of the earth are primitive soils; the water is pure and the country usually healthy.

Next in order in the arrangement of the crust of the globe a series of strata are found which are not crystalline like the primitive; they are fragmentitious and earthy—containing mud-like deposits, with cracks or fissures filled with crystalline matter—sometimes appearing to be filled with products of fire (dykes and volcanic veins) and at others with crystals from solution in water. These rocks contain the first appearance of plants and animals—of some of the simpler forms of existence, and being supposed to have been deposited while the earth was becoming habitable, are called *Transition*.—The composition of these rocks is similar to that of the primitive; and the difference is scarcely appreciable in many situations, except from the occasional presence of fragments; in the *primitive*, they are crystalline continuously—in the *transition* but occasionally in portions. The *transition* are not so generally compact and hard, altho' many of our most valuable building materials are procured from this class; they are not so elevated, the primitive usually forming high peaks, &c.

Among the most important of this class is the Transition Limestone, Metalliferous, or Carboniferous Limestone, sometimes called Mountain Limestone. It is compact, but has not the crystalline structure of primitive Limestone. When examined closely the *upper* beds are found to consist of a congeries of shells and conchs, connected together by an earthy looking paste arising from pulverized shells—coloured by Carbon—probably from the decomposition of the animal inhabitants of the shells. Many fossil remains have been individualized as characterizing this class of rocks. In England the Derbyshire Limestone is of this kind, and in *our* country it is found at Trenton Falls, and in western Virginia, &c.

Saddling Business.

THE Subscriber will continue the above Business at the old stand, where he is prepared to execute all orders for work at the shortest notice; and he will sell articles in his line low for Cash, or on short credit.

He also informs Saddlers that he keeps a general assortment of **Hardware** and other articles used in his business, which he will sell low.

ORDERS punctually attended to.

ROBERT SHAW.

Jan. 20, 1840.

COTTON WANTED.

I WISH to purchase 400 or 500 bags of Cotton during the month of March. I will not be in the market longer than that time, for which I will pay Notes due some Cash and some paper that will be due by the 1st of January next. None need apply unless they are disposed to comply with the above terms—if they are disposed to trade on these terms the highest prices will be given.

[illegible] H. MORRISON.

Feb. 25, 1840. [illegible]

N. B. I also would like to buy a few NEGROES on the same terms as offered for Cotton.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in Charlotte, N. C., a few doors south of the Mint. Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Feb. 24, 1840. t24

N. B. All old religious books, such as old Family Bibles, &c. rebound and made as good as new, and all weekly and monthly periodicals neatly bound, and Country Produce of all kinds used in a family taken in payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned trading for a Note given to James J. Williams, for $168, dated Feb. 28, 1839. As the property for which said Note was given did not belong to him, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

ELIZABETH BUCHANAN.

Feb. 24, 1840. t24r

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the last three years are requested to come forward and settle by April Court or their accounts will be placed in the hands of T. R. Hughes or Wm. Means for collection. Also, those having claims against me are requested to present them to me by that time for settlement, as I am ready for settling all just claims.

THO. GOODLAKE.

Feb. 24, 1840. t24

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, 7 miles East of Charlotte, a Negro man named NATHAN, about 24 years of age, stout built, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather of a Copper cast. I suspect he is lurking about the Rev. Isaac Grier's in Providence, or Mr. Hugh Harris' in York District, S. C., or Mr. Robt. Grier's, at Mr. Small's Store, or the Rev. John G. Witherspoon's in Iredell county. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said boy! When he left he had his blanket and all his clothing with him.—I purchased said boy from the Rev. John G. Witherspoon, Iredell county.

WILLIAMSON WALLACE.

Feb. 24, 1840. 22tf

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 2, 1839.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 900 acres of land on Mallard Creek, 8 miles north of Charlotte, on terms to suit purchasers.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Feb. 18, 1840. 21tf

☞ Removal in Charlotte.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his

Carriage Making Establishment

upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840. 20tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Sulkey on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of **IRON**, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for **Carriage, Wagon Work**, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Geering, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for **Castings** suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Valuable GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **2 GOLD MINES**, situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGinn, adjoining and on the same ridge with the Capps Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beaties ford road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan. 13, 1840. 16tf

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

Silk Worm Eggs.

FOR sale at Col. Alexander's Hotel, several thousand SILK WORM EGGS, at 50 cents per thousand.

Feb. 18, 1840. [illegible]

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 18, 1840. 20tf

JOHNSTON IRON,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckaseege Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have and will continue to keep a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cents Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Keahey, assignee of Bird, Gillilan & Co
vs.
George Sharp, Jas. N. Tuttle and Wm. E. Emerson.
Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Alexander & Brothers, Leroy Springs, David Parks, G. C. Morris, Richard King, A. Morrison, John M. Morrison and S. A. Harris, and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Bealy Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of January, A. D. 1840.

B. OATES, *C. M. C.*

Price adv. $5] t25

THE CELEBRATED HORSE, HENRY FLYNN,

WILL make his second Season, commencing the 20th instant, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. greatly improved in size and appearance, and is undoubtedly the finest horse of his age, in Virginia. For further particulars see handbills.

JAMES M. CHAPPELL.

Feb. 3, 1840. 20tf

Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the *finest*. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of *cheapness, beauty or durability*.

All REPAIRING done in the best *style* and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door Northeast of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 15tf

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber has just received an *additional* supply of PIANOS, of very superior qualities, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. His assortment is as full and complete as any in North Carolina; and he hesitates not to say, that the Pianos are equal, if not superior to any offered for sale in this section of country.

Amongst the collection are

2 splendid Rosewood Pianos,
1 zebra wood, (striped,)
AND
5 Mahogany.

These instruments have each two pedals, a loud and a soft, or *Harp* pedal.

Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Rev. John C. Jacobson, Principal of the Salem Female Boarding School, or Gen. Davidson and John R. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county.

JOSHUA BONER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 31, 1839. t21

☞ The Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot will insert five times and send account. J. B.

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointment a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above-named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 28, 1839. 436tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

I SHALL hereafter sell for CASH, and I am determined to sell at the lowest prices. If I make a bill it must be paid when called for.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 21, 1840. 17tf

BOYD'S HOTEL,

FORMERLY PLANTERS',

Sign of the Bush.

Corner of King and George Streets,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE proprietor of the above HOTEL, tenders his thanks to those who have already patronized him; and informs his friends and former patrons of the *House* that the whole establishment has recently undergone a thorough repair, and that he is now fully prepared to receive all who may feel disposed to stop with him at the "**Old Stand**" so well known by persons visiting the City. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

Stables sufficient to hold 40 or 50 horses.

Just give him a trial and judge for yourself.

J. D. BOYD.

January, 1840. 21

☞ The Greenville Mountaineer and the Fayetteville Observer are requested to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

NOTICE.

TO those who apply immediately I will sell a part of my splendid crop of **Morus Multicaulis Trees** at the very low price of half a cent by the bud. From experiments made in all parts of the country, no doubt can remain to those who examine the subject, of the practicability and immense profits of the Silk Culture. Repeated trials have fairly shewn, that more than the trees will cost, may be realized the first year by making Silk from the leaves they will produce. As the best judges feel confident that the prices of trees will rise this Spring, and continue up for another year, the present may be regarded as the most favored opportunity to purchasers and the terms here offered as the lowest we have known. My trees are genuine and in sound condition; and to the luxuriance of their growth, many who saw them last summer can testify. Applications made at this place or my plantation in Lincoln county, will be attended to.

R. H. MORRISON.

Davidson College, Feb. 8, 1840. t22

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

THE Subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Stock of Charles Overman of the firm of Overman & Crittenden, would most respectfully inform their *friends* and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

Coachmaking Business

in all its various branches, at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Business, both having worked, and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 or 20 years at the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can Manufacture work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and be enabled to sell it lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, Aug. 20, 1839. 464tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS *For Sale.*

THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. containing **320** acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of **100** acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will shew the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 29, 1839. 11tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place, [illegible] warrant the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, [illegible] furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1839. 435tf

Refer to

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber, are respectfully but most positively informed that money he must have, and such as wish to save cost, may do so, by paying their respective dues, between now and the January Court, as I expect to be in Town the most of my time, until then, for the purpose of making settlements, and may be found at Mr. W. W. Elms's Store. All that may remain unpaid at the last of the January Court, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, without any distinction.

A. GRAHAM.

Dec. 26, 1839. 15tf

NAILS & IRON.

THE Subscribers give notice that they have commenced business; their Furnace is in blast, Forge and Nail Machines in full operation and can in a short time be able to fill any order with which they may be favored at their former prices.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.

Lincoln co., Jan. 28, 1840. t22

HENRY B. WILLIAMS has just received a supply of the **MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**—All those afflicted with **Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs**, &c., will call and supply themselves—price **$2.50** a phial—Cash only.

Sept. 1, 1839. 449tf

[illegible] MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

[illegible] In cases of FEVER of every description, [illegible] all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally allowed to be the most [illegible] and effectual [illegible] diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most [illegible] in affections of the Liver and Bowels, [illegible] In their operation [illegible] they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, [illegible] adapted to each [illegible] health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the [illegible] impaired mental energy; [illegible] the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old Coughs, Asthmatic and Consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change, the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of [illegible] affect the weak, the unhealthy and the [illegible] will in a short time be [illegible] and every [illegible] of health.

For weakness, deficiency, of natural strength and relaxation of the [illegible] by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot carry a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent [illegible] and gratefully acknowledged [illegible] the persons benefited:

Case of Joseph C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful ulcer destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving, in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, [illegible] years of age, was afflicted 19 years with swellings in the [illegible]—was entirely cured by taking 40 pills in 3 [illegible]

Case of John Dunbar, Aberdeen, Ohio—[illegible] five years—[illegible] the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Afton Amos—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—[illegible] is now a very healthy and robust woman—[illegible] by her husband Samuel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Geodenant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—[illegible] in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week.

Case of S. Calvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Towgood, Salina, N. Y.—[illegible] in a very low state of health a year and a half, did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering her health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tenacity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, [illegible] obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above Medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the Medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicines for sale.

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Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

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